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Occurrence of *Onycholabis* (Coleoptera, Carabidae) in Northern Vietnam¹⁾

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Abstract A new platynine carabid beetle, *Onycholabis vietnamica* sp. nov., and the male of *O. melitopus* BATES, are described from northern Vietnam. The genus is new to the fauna of Vietnam.

The platynine carabid genus *Onycholabis* is characterized by claw-like long mandibles and antennae with the longest third segment wholly pubescent. It has hitherto been unknown from Vietnam. Through the courtesy of Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, I have recently had an opportunity to examine three specimens of *Onycholabis* species collected in northern Vietnam in the autumn of 1994 by the entomological expedition to northern Vietnam made by the National Science Museum, Tokyo, under the leadership of Dr. UÉNO. Of these, two male specimens of an unnamed species are peculiar in their characteristic facies and seem to be new to science. The remaining specimen seems identical with *O. melitopus* BATES (1892, p. 371), which was originally described on the basis of female specimens from Burma and India. However, its male has not been recorded until now.

In this paper, I will describe the former species under the name *Onycholabis vietnamica* sp. nov., and will also give an account of the male of *O. melitopus* BATES. The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in other papers of mine.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, head of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for affording facilities of examining the interesting materials under his care, and for reading the manuscript of this paper.

Onycholabis vietnamica sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2)

Description. Male. Length (measured from apex of labrum to apices of elytra) 9.4–9.6 mm; width 3.6–3.7 mm. Black, shiny; labrum and mandibles light

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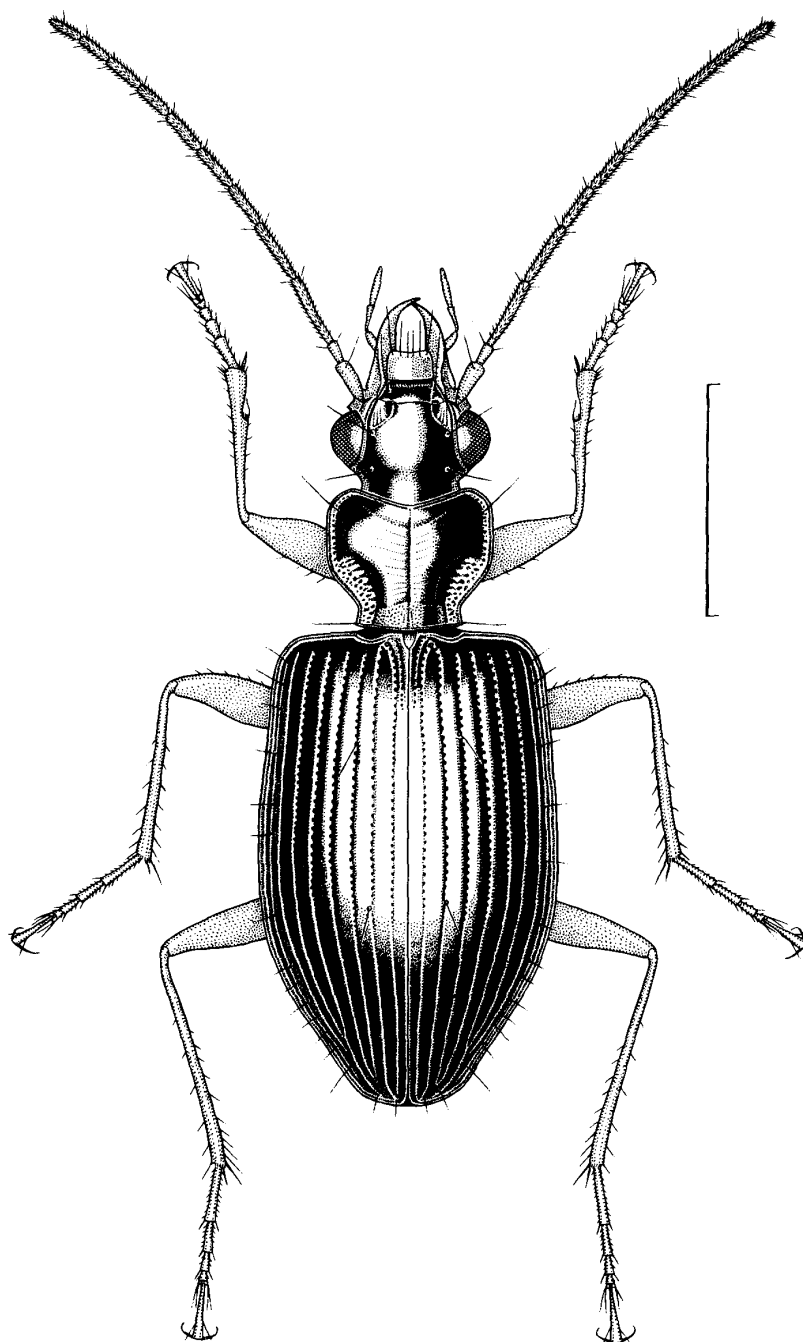
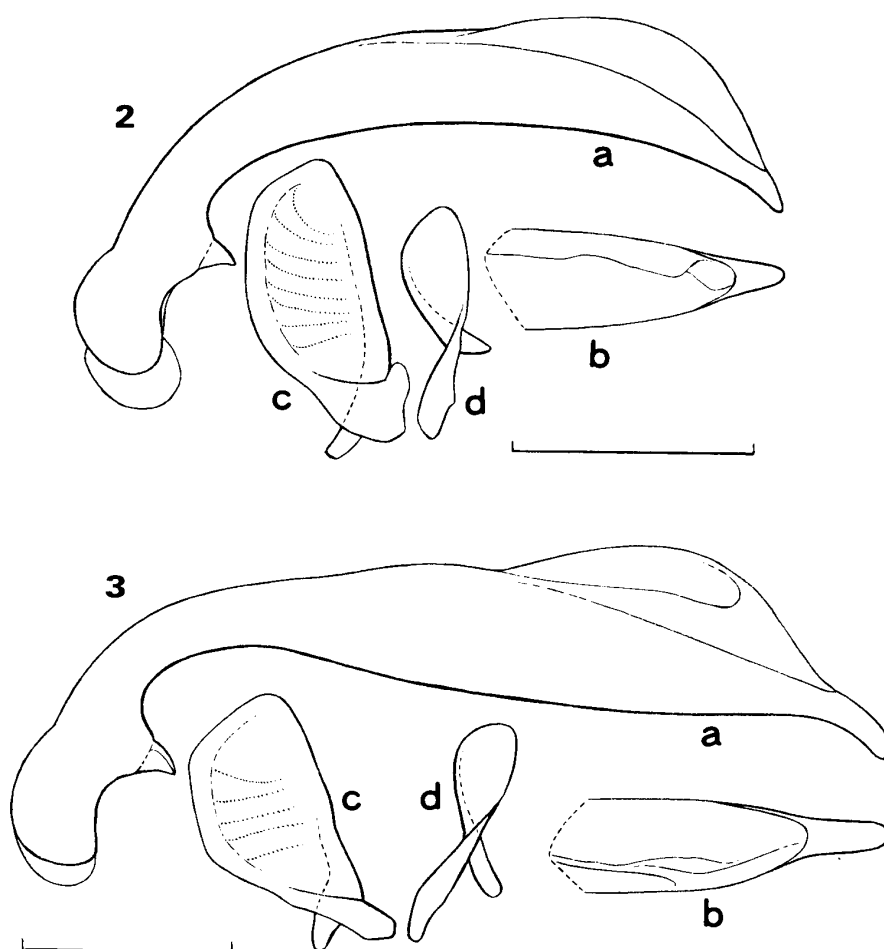


Fig. 1. *Onycholabis vietnamica* sp. nov., ♂, from Ban Gun, Ngu Lao, Cao Bang Prov., northern Vietnam. Scale 3 mm.

reddish brown; appendages light yellow, though the terminal segments of palpi and antennal segments 5–11 are somewhat darker; venter dark reddish brown to blackish.

Head gently convex; eyes hemispherical, large and prominent; postgenae oblique, strongly contracted behind; frontal furrows distinct, parallel in front,



Figs. 2–3. Male genitalia of *Onycholabis* spp. — 2, *O. vietnamica* sp. nov., from Ban Gun, Ngu Lao, Cao Bang Prov., n. Vietnam; 3, *O. melitopus* BATES, from Ta Phin, Lao Cai Prov., n. Vietnam; a–b, aedeagus: a, left lateral view; b, apical third in dorsal view; c, left paramere; d, right paramere. Scale 0.5 mm.

and then divergent posteriad; outsides of the furrows longitudinally rugose; anterior supraorbital setae inserted before the mid-eye level, posterior ones at the post-eye level; mentum tooth deeply bifid, acute at the tips; surface smooth; microsculpture partially and scarcely visible, formed by almost isodiametric meshes; terminal segment of maxillary palpus a little longer than the penultimate, cylindrical, truncate at apex; antennae filiform, very long, extending to behind the middle of elytra; relative lengths of scape and segments 2–6 as follows:— $1 : 0.5 : 1.83 : 1.67 : 1.17 : 1.17$.

Pronotum cordate, gently convex, widest at apical fifth, a little wider than head (PW/HW 1.05–1.11, mean 1.08), ca. 1.65 times as wide as base (PW/PBW 1.62–1.67, mean 1.65), ca. 1.3 times as wide as long (PW/PL 1.31–1.33, mean 1.30); lateral margins almost parallel to each other from behind apices to middle, then strongly convergent posteriad and abruptly sinuate before base, basal part

somewhat divergent posteriad, rather widely reflexed throughout; apical margin emarginate, finely bordered throughout, apical angles hardly produced, widely rounded; basal margin narrower than the apical, slightly produced at the median part, slightly sinuate on each side, finely bordered throughout; basal angles rectangular, and with posterior marginal setae; basal foveae rather deep, parallel at the basal parts, divergent at the anterior parts, strongly and ruggedly punctate; basal area between the foveae convex, ruggedly punctate; marginal depressions extending to apical angles along lateral margins, irregularly punctate throughout; median line distinct, reaching both the apical and basal margins; apical and basal transverse impressions weak or obsolete; surface with transverse wrinkles; microsculpture slightly visible, formed by very fine transverse meshes.

Wings full. Elytra subpentagonal, convex, widest at about middle, ca. 1.8 times as wide as pronotum (EW/PW 1.76–1.80, mean 1.78), ca. 4 times as long as pronotum (EL/PL 3.75–4.00, mean 3.88), ca. 1.65 times as long as wide (EL/EW 1.62–1.67, mean 1.65); basal border short, gently curved; basal margin wide, gently oblique, straightly extending to shoulder, which is rounded; lateral margins almost parallel to each other from behind shoulders to the widest level, then roundly convergent posteriad, apices rounded, sutural angles rounded; scutellar striae long, lying on interval 1, strongly punctate; striae fine but deeply impressed and strongly punctate; intervals gently convex, though almost flat on the disc; interval 3 with two dorsal pores, anterior one adjoining stria 3 at basal fourth, posterior one adjoining stria 2 behind the middle; surface smooth; microsculpture slightly visible, formed by fine transverse meshes.

Legs slender; basal three segments of each protarsus ventrally with two rows of adhesive hairs; tarsal segment 4 bilobed at apex. Terminal sternite finely bordered, and with two setae on each side. Aedeagus arcuate and tapered towards apex in lateral view; apical lobe longer than wide, tapered towards apex, which is rounded; left paramere foliate, obliquely truncate at apex, outer surface with transverse wrinkles; right paramere small, rounded at apex.

Female unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Ban Gun (270 m alt.), Ngu Lao, Cao Bang Prov., n. Vietnam, 30-IX-1994, S. UENO leg. Paratype: 1♂, Hoang Lien Son Mts., pass north of Mt. Phang Si Pang (1,700 m alt.), Lai Chau Prov., n. Vietnam, 9-X-1994, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.

The holo- and paratypes are preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Notes. Judging from the chaetotaxy of pronotum and elytra, the present new species may be related to *O. acutangulus* ANDREWES (1923, pp. 682–683), described from northern India (Kumaon and Assam), but is easily distinguished from it by the differently shaped pronotum. I have examined a male specimen of *O. acutangulus* ANDREWES from Nepal preserved in the National Science

Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, in which the lateral margins of the pronotum are evenly arcuate, convergent posteriad and gently sinuate before the base, and the apical angles are acute, pointed at the tips.

Onycholabis melitopus BATES

(Fig. 3)

Onycholabis melitopus BATES, 1892, Annli. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova, **32**, p. 371. — ANDREWES, 1923, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (9), **12**, p. 683; 1930, Cat. Ind. Ins., p. 238. — CSIKI, 1931, Coleopt. Cat., (115), p. 742. — KASAHARA, 1986, Spec. Bull. Jpn. Soc. Coleopterol., Tokyo, (2), p. 78.

Description. Male. Length (measured as in the preceding species) 10.4 mm; width 3.7 mm. Elongate, gracile. Black, shiny; labrum and mandibles light reddish brown; appendages light brownish yellow, though the antennal segments 5–11 are somewhat darker.

Head gently convex; eyes hemispherical, large and prominent; postgenae strongly contracted behind, slightly swollen; neck constriction relatively distinct; frontal furrows deeply excavated at the apical parts, then obliquely and shallowly extending to anterior supraorbital setae, which are inserted before the mid-eye level; posterior setae inserted before the post-eye level; outsides of the furrows longitudinally rugose; mentum tooth deeply bifid; antennae filiform, very long, extending beyond the middle of elytra.

Pronotum narrow, gently convex, a little narrower than head (PW/HW 0.89), about 1.4 times as wide as base, almost as wide as long, and widest at apical two-fifths; lateral margins gently arcuate and convergent posteriad, then gently sinuate before base; lateral reflexed borders fine; anterior marginal setae inserted near apex, posterior ones wanting; apical margin gently emarginate, unbordered, apical angles hardly produced, rounded at the tips; basal margin narrower than the apical, slightly produced at the median part, sinuate and somewhat oblique on each side, finely bordered; basal foveae rather deep, divergent posteriad at the basal parts, strongly and ruggedly punctate, anterior parts with transverse wrinkles; basal area between the foveae convex, strongly punctate; median line fine; apical and basal transverse impressions weak; microsculpture scarcely visible, formed by very fine transverse meshes.

Wings full. Elytra oblong, subovate, convex, widest at about middle, more than twice as wide as pronotum (EW/PW 2.06), about 3.7 times as long as pronotum (EL/PL 3.67), about 1.8 times as long as wide (EL/EW 1.78); basal margin oblique, straightly extending to rounded shoulder; lateral margins gently divergent posteriad from behind shoulders to the widest part, then arcuate and convergent posteriad, apices rounded; sutural angles rectangular, weakly dentate

at the tips; scutellar striole long, lying on interval 1, and connecting with basal border, which is short and gently curved; striae fine, though clearly impressed and crenulate, tending to become deeper and wider at apical parts; intervals flat; interval 3 with two or three dorsal pores, anterior one adjoining stria 3 at basal fourth, posterior one or two adjoining stria 2 behind middle; surface smooth; microsculpture barely visible, formed by fine transverse meshes. Legs slender; protarsi ventrally with two rows of adhesive hairs in basal three segments; segment 4 bilobed at apex. Terminal sternite with a pair of setae on apical margin.

Aedeagus slender, arcuate at basal fourth, then almost straightly extending to apex, though becoming thicker at the median part, and gently curved downwards at the apical part in lateral view; apical lobe prolonged, cylindrical, rounded at apex; left paramere wide, obliquely truncate at apex, outer surface with transverse wrinkles.

Specimen examined. 1♂, Ta Phin (1,300 m alt.), Lao Cai Prov., n. Vietnam, 11-X-1994, S. UENO leg. Preserved in the same collection as for the preceding species.

Notes. This species is widely distributed in Southeast Asia, but seems rather rare. Contrary to BATES' account, it is not so closely related to *O. sinensis* BATES (1873, p. 329) from China, as is readily understood from the difference in conformation of their aedeagi.

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